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NEWS 4 DEC 14 2006 MeSH terms loaded in MEDLINE/LMEDLINE
NEWS 5 DEC 14 2006 MeSH terms loaded for MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER
NEWS 6 DEC 14 CA/Caplus to be enhanced with updated IPC codes
NEWS 7 DEC 21 IPC search and display fields enhanced in CA/Caplus with the
IPC reform
NEWS 8 DEC 23 New IPC8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT fields in USPATFULL/
USPAT2
NEWS 9 JAN 13 IPC 8 searching in IFIPAT, IFIUDB, and IFICDB
NEWS 10 JAN 13 New IPC 8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT enhancements added to
INPADOC
NEWS 11 JAN 17 Pre-1988 INPI data added to MARPAT
NEWS 12 JAN 17 IPC 8 in the WPI family of databases including WPIFV
NEWS 13 JAN 30 Saved answer limit increased
NEWS 14 JAN 31 Monthly current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency
added to TULSA

NEWS EXPRESS JANUARY 03 CURRENT VERSION FOR WINDOWS IS V8.01,
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AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 DECEMBER 2005.
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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 19:46:11 ON 01 FEB 2006

=> fil reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:46:18 ON 01 FEB 2006
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 31 JAN 2006 HIGHEST RN 873191-05-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 31 JAN 2006 HIGHEST RN 873191-05-0

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

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```
*****
*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,   *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now     *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*
*****
```

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS
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REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html>

```
=> s polyanetholesulfonic acid/cn
L1      0 POLYANETHOLESULFONIC ACID/CN
```

```
=> s lignosulfonic acid
      379 LIGNOSULFONIC
      7465603 ACID
      8877 ACIDS
      7472227 ACID
      (ACID OR ACIDS)
L2      379 LIGNOSULFONIC ACID
      (LIGNOSULFONIC(W)ACID)
```

```
=> s lignosulfonic acid/cn
L3      1 LIGNOSULFONIC ACID/CN
```

```
=> d
```

```
L3  ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN  8062-15-5  REGISTRY
ED  Entered STN:  16 Nov 1984
CN  Lignosulfonic acid (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN  Ameribond 2X
CN  Borresperse 3A
CN  HR 6L
CN  HR 7
```

CN Indulin SN
 CN Lignin, sulfite
 CN Ligninsulfonate
 CN Ligninsulfonic acid
 CN Lignosulfate
 CN Lignosulfonate
 CN LST 7
 CN Poly(lignosulfonic acid)
 CN Protektol W
 CN Sanex C
 CN Sulfite lignin
 CN Sulfolignin
 CN Sulfonic acids, ligno
 CN Sulfonyllignin
 CN Vanilex HW
 CN Wafex SR
 DR 58318-45-9
 MF Unspecified
 CI PMS, COM, MAN
 PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS,
 CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,
 MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA,
 USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

5415 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 2441 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 5418 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> sel rn name
 E1 THROUGH E22 ASSIGNED

=> fil hcapl

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	22.22	22.43

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:47:29 ON 01 FEB 2006
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 1 Feb 2006 VOL 144 ISS 6
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 31 Jan 2006 (20060131/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate

substance identification.

=> s el-22

1 "AMERIBOND"/BI
7593 "2X"/BI
1 "AMERIBOND 2X"/BI
(("AMERIBOND" (W) "2X") /BI)
24 "BORRESPERSE"/BI
30448 "3A"/BI
1 "BORRESPERSE 3A"/BI
(("BORRESPERSE" (W) "3A") /BI)
445061 "HR"/BI
445553 "HRS"/BI
784413 "HR"/BI
(("HR" OR "HRS") /BI)
770 "6L"/BI
2 "HR 6L"/BI
(("HR" (W) "6L") /BI)
445061 "HR"/BI
445553 "HRS"/BI
784413 "HR"/BI
(("HR" OR "HRS") /BI)
2617070 "7"/BI
588 "HR 7"/BI
(("HR" (W) "7") /BI)
313 "INDULIN"/BI
6 "INDULINS"/BI
313 "INDULIN"/BI
(("INDULIN" OR "INDULINS") /BI)
201037 "SN"/BI
3392 "SNS"/BI
203624 "SN"/BI
(("SN" OR "SNS") /BI)
0 "INDULIN SN"/BI
(("INDULIN" (W) "SN") /BI)
47980 "LIGNIN"/BI
5036 "LIGNINS"/BI
48553 "LIGNIN"/BI
(("LIGNIN" OR "LIGNINS") /BI)
60938 "SULFITE"/BI
8232 "SULFITES"/BI
64678 "SULFITE"/BI
(("SULFITE" OR "SULFITES") /BI)
69 "LIGNIN, SULFITE"/BI
(("LIGNIN" (W) "SULFITE") /BI)
1292 LIGNINSULFONATE/BI
134 LIGNINSULFONATES/BI
1358 LIGNINSULFONATE/BI
((LIGNINSULFONATE OR LIGNINSULFONATES) /BI)
588 "LIGNINSULFONIC"/BI
4094502 "ACID"/BI
1508860 "ACIDS"/BI
4580871 "ACID"/BI
(("ACID" OR "ACIDS") /BI)
583 "LIGNINSULFONIC ACID"/BI
(("LIGNINSULFONIC" (W) "ACID") /BI)
239 LIGNOSULFATE/BI
45 LIGNOSULFATES/BI
271 LIGNOSULFATE/BI
((LIGNOSULFATE OR LIGNOSULFATES) /BI)
6963 LIGNOSULFONATE/BI
2652 LIGNOSULFONATES/BI
7738 LIGNOSULFONATE/BI
((LIGNOSULFONATE OR LIGNOSULFONATES) /BI)

4593 "LIGNOSULFONIC"/BI
 3 "LIGNOSULFONICS"/BI
 4595 "LIGNOSULFONIC"/BI
 (("LIGNOSULFONIC" OR "LIGNOSULFONICS")/BI)
 4094502 "ACID"/BI
 1508860 "ACIDS"/BI
 4580871 "ACID"/BI
 (("ACID" OR "ACIDS")/BI)
 4566 "LIGNOSULFONIC ACID"/BI
 (("LIGNOSULFONIC" (W) "ACID")/BI)
 1506 "LST"/BI
 19 "LSTS"/BI
 1517 "LST"/BI
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 2617070 "7"/BI
 1 "LST 7"/BI
 (("LST" (W) "7")/BI)
 657537 "POLY"/BI
 2 "POLIES"/BI
 657538 "POLY"/BI
 (("POLY" OR "POLIES")/BI)
 4593 "LIGNOSULFONIC"/BI
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 8 "POLY (LIGNOSULFONIC ACID)"/BI
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 10 "PROTEKTOL"/BI
 385309 "W"/BI
 3 "PROTEKTOL W"/BI
 (("PROTEKTOL" (W) "W")/BI)
 15 "SANEX"/BI
 3407606 "C"/BI
 2 "SANEX C"/BI
 (("SANEX" (W) "C")/BI)
 60938 "SULFITE"/BI
 8232 "SULFITES"/BI
 64678 "SULFITE"/BI
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 47980 "LIGNIN"/BI
 5036 "LIGNINS"/BI
 48553 "LIGNIN"/BI
 (("LIGNIN" OR "LIGNINS")/BI)
 100 "SULFITE LIGNIN"/BI
 (("SULFITE" (W) "LIGNIN")/BI)
 21 SULFOLIGNIN/BI
 7 SULFOLIGNINS/BI
 25 SULFOLIGNIN/BI
 ((SULFOLIGNIN OR SULFOLIGNINS)/BI)
 74674 "SULFONIC"/BI
 20 "SULFONICS"/BI
 74688 "SULFONIC"/BI
 (("SULFONIC" OR "SULFONICS")/BI)
 1508860 "ACIDS"/BI
 401 "LIGNO"/BI
 1 "LIGNOS"/BI
 402 "LIGNO"/BI
 (("LIGNO" OR "LIGNOS")/BI)
 1 "SULFONIC ACIDS, LIGNO"/BI
 (("SULFONIC" (W) "ACIDS" (W) "LIGNO")/BI)

```

2 SULFONYLLIGNIN/BI
9 "VANILEX"/BI
1 "VANILEXES"/BI
9 "VANILEX"/BI
  (("VANILEX" OR "VANILEXES")/BI)
2555 "HW"/BI
77 "HWS"/BI
2627 "HW"/BI
  (("HW" OR "HWS")/BI)
1 "VANILEX HW"/BI
  (("VANILEX" (W) "HW")/BI)
6 "WAFEX"/BI
129744 "SR"/BI
4812 "SRS"/BI
134124 "SR"/BI
  (("SR" OR "SRS")/BI)
0 "WAFEX SR"/BI
  (("WAFEX" (W) "SR")/BI)
5418 8062-15-5/BI
L4 12505 ("AMERIBOND 2X"/BI OR "BORRESPERSE 3A"/BI OR "HR 6L"/BI OR "HR
7"/BI OR "INDULIN SN"/BI OR "LIGNIN, SULFITE"/BI OR LIGNINSULFON
ATE/BI OR "LIGNINSULFONIC ACID"/BI OR LIGNOSULFATE/BI OR LIGNOSU
LFONATE/BI OR "LIGNOSULFONIC ACID"/BI OR "LST 7"/BI OR "POLY(LIG
NOSULFONIC ACID)"/BI OR "PROTEKTOL W"/BI OR "SANEX C"/BI OR
"SULFITE LIGNIN"/BI OR SULFOLIGNIN/BI OR "SULFONIC ACIDS, LIGNO"
/BI OR SULFONYLLIGNIN/BI OR "VANILEX HW"/BI OR "WAFEX SR"/BI OR
8062-15-5/BI)

```

=> s sperm? or contracept?

71652 SPERM?

16777 CONTRACEPT?

L5 85819 SPERM? OR CONTRACEPT?

=> s 14 and 15

L6 14 L4 AND L5

=> d scan

L6 14 ANSWERS HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

IC ICM A61K031-70

ICS A61K031-79; A61K031-655; A61K031-409; A61K031-185

INCL 514022000; 424078250; 514150000; 514410000; 514553000

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 2

TI Sulfonated compounds as barrier **contraceptives**

ST sulfonated compd barrier **contraceptive**

IT Drug delivery systems

(aerosols; sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT **Contraceptives**

(condoms; sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT Drug delivery systems

(controlled-release; sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT Drug delivery systems

(foams; sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT Drug delivery systems

(gels; sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT **Contraceptives**

(intravaginal; sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT Drug delivery systems

(ointments, creams; sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT Medical goods

(sponges; sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT Algae
Contraceptives
 Embryophyta
 Fungi
 Human
 In vitro fertilization
 Lubricants
Sperm
 (sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT Porphyrins
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (sulfonates; sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT Azo dyes
 (sulfonic acid-containing; sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT Drug delivery systems
 (suppositories, vaginal; sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT Drug delivery systems
 (tablets; sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT Medical goods
 (tampons; sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT Drug delivery systems
 (vaginal; sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT Egg
 (zona pellucida; sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

IT 82-76-8, 8-Anilino-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid 103-65-1D, sulfonated
 520-26-3D, Hesperidine, sulfonated 588-59-0D, Stilbene, sulfonated
 6994-45-2 **8062-15-5, Lignosulfonic acid**
 8068-05-1D, Kraft lignin, sulfonated 9017-33-8, Formaldehyde-
 naphthalenesulfonic acid copolymer 10139-74-9 26101-52-0,
 Polyvinylsulfonic acid 26795-32-4D, sulfonated, sodium salt
 27119-07-9, Poly(2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid)
 51121-85-8, 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid-styrene copolymer
 54640-82-3, 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid-acrylonitrile
 copolymer 65595-90-6, N-(6-Aminohexyl)-5-chloro-1-naphthalenesulfonamide
 79975-37-4, Poly(4-vinylpyridine) p-toluenesulfonate 80501-09-3,
 Benzenesulfonic acid-formaldehyde copolymer 84215-10-1,
 N-(6-Aminohexyl)-5-chloro-2-naphthalenesulfonamide 85353-17-9,
 N-(6-Aminohexyl)-5-bromo-2-naphthalenesulfonamide
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (sulfonated compds. as barrier **contraceptives**)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):2

L6 14 ANSWERS HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 CC 46-0 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
 Section cross-reference(s): 45
 TI Lipid and other nonpetrochemical raw materials
 ST review surfactant anionic nonpetrochem; fat deriv surfactant review;
lignosulfonate surfactant review; sulfate surfactant nonpetrochem
 review
 IT Carboxylic acids, uses and miscellaneous
 Lipids
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (for anionic surfactant manufacture)

IT Surfactants
 (anionic, from lipid and other nonpetrochem. raw materials)

L6 14 ANSWERS HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 CC 10 (Organic Chemistry)
 TI A new oxidation method. II. Action of aldehydes on hydramines of the
 pyrrolidine and piperidine series

IT Alcohols
 (amino-, reaction with aldehydes)

IT Oxidation
 (of organic compds., new method)

IT Aldehydes
 (reaction with hydroxyamines)

IT Compound, C13H17ON
 Compound, C13H17ON picrate
 Compound, C7H13ON
 Compound, C7H13ON picrate
 Compound, C9H17ON
 Compound, C9H17ON picrate

IT Compound, C9H17ON
 Compound, C9H17ON
 (and derivs.)

IT Piperidine, hydroxy amine
 Pyrrolidine, hydroxy amine
 (reaction with aldehydes)

IT 859953-15-4, 2-Piperidineacetaldehyde, 1,6-dimethyl-
 (isomer and derivs.)

IT 533-15-3, Piperidine, 2-(β -hydroxyethyl)-1-methyl- 5307-19-7,
 Pyridine, 2-(β -hydroxypropyl)- 10047-06-0, 2-Piperidineethanol,
 α -methyl- 10222-77-2, 2-Piperidineethanol, 6-methyl-, α -
 10222-77-2, 2-Piperidineethanol, 6-methyl-, β - 19432-88-3,
 Pyrrolidine, 2-(β -hydroxyethyl)- 20845-39-0, Piperidine,
 2-(β -hydroxyethyl)-1-methyl-, picrate 22186-60-3, 2-Pyrroleethanol
 67004-64-2, Pyrrolidine, 2-(β -hydroxyethyl)-1-methyl- 86889-68-1,
 2-Pyrrolidineacetaldehyde, 1-methyl- 113865-63-7, Pyrrolidine,
 2-(α -hydroxybutyl)- 859957-99-6, 2-Pyrrolidineacetaldehyde,
 1-methyl-, picrate 859958-01-3, Pyrrolidine, 2-(α -hydroxypropyl)-1-
 methyl- 860759-21-3, Pyrrolidine, 2-(α -hydroxypropyl)-1-methyl-,
 picrate 860759-23-5, Pyrrolidine, 2-acetyl-1-ethyl-
 (preparation of)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

=> d ibib abs 10-14

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:438532 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:38532
 TITLE: Recovery of proteins in waste water
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aktieselskapet Apotekernes Laboratorium for
 Specialpraeparater
 SOURCE: Fr., 6 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXAK
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1581745		19690919	FR	19680730

AB Proteins contained in waste waters can be obtained by precipitation from acid solution. The proteins are precipitated by sulfonates or sulfates of fats or fatty oils, by fatty acids, or by fatty alcs. The preferred precipitating agent is a C8-20 fatty alc. sulfate or a mixture of alcs. The best precipitating agent depends on the mol. weight and chemical characteristics of the protein.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:29521 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:29521
TITLE: Sulfonated urea-formaldehyde polymers
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nopco Chemical Co.
SOURCE: Brit., 12 pp.
CODEN: BRXXAA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 1049096		19661123	GB	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US	19620927

AB The title polymers are formed by treating a urea-HCHO prepolymer with a sulfonated phenol at 83-5° and from the time of solution clearing until 4 hrs. after, depending on the desired d.p. Thus, HCHO (37% aqueous) 244.5, urea 90, and HCO₂H 1 lb. were stirred at 100° until a resin (I) formed, and 348 lb. phenolsulfonic acid and 100 lb. water were added. The mixture was cooled to 75° and 100 lb. water was added. When the solution cleared, another 100 lb. water and 158 lb. ammonia were added. A tanning agent (II) was formed by adding hydroxysulfomethane Na salt 46.4, water 25, bis(2-hydroxy-5-octylphenyl)methane-ethylene-ethylene oxide copolymer 120, and CH₂CO₂H 10 lb. A condensate (III) was formed with o-cresolsulfonic acid (IV) by adding IV 576, water 100, and 30° Be. NaOH 166 lb. to a resin of the composition of I, neutralizing with 22 lb. 40° Be. NaOH and diluting with 200 lb. water. Urea-modified III (V) was prepared by adding 30 lb. urea, heating at 85° for 2 hrs., and neutralizing with 200 lb. water and 22 lb. 30° Be. NaOH. A V condensate with a resin having a 4 HCHO-urea ratio was prepared and modified with dicyandiamide (VI) and aminoplast resins (Brit. 777,827) to give amphoteric condensates. III was treated with VI and **lignosulfate** to give an amphoteric product (VII). These condensates were used with sulfated **sperm** oil to retan chrome pretanned leather, and gave full, tight-grained, white-bleached leathers with good resistance to light discoloration. The best penetration and fat liquoring was given by V. II and VI-modified IV condensate (VIII) were used as pretanning agents. II gave a fuller, softer, and more lightfast leather, and VIII gave quicker and more complete tanning-agent penetration and better tensile strength. VII was used to replace vegetable exts. in the retannage of chrome pretanned hides, giving a tight, solid grain. These condensates can be used in preparing garment, shoe, glove, suede, and mech. leathers.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:15741 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:15741
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:2878c-e
TITLE: The influence of resin components on the bonding properties of polychloroprene adhesives
AUTHOR(S): Fischer, W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Forschungsinst. Schuhherstellung, Pirmasens, Germany
SOURCE: Adhaesion (1964), 8(9), 356-60
CODEN: ADHEA2; ISSN: 0001-8198
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB Adhesives based on Neoprene AC, compounded as usual and mixed with 40% of different resins were used to cement leather to rubber, after which the strength of the bond was tested at once, again after 3 days, and after aging for 3 weeks at 40°. Leathers containing .apprx.18% extractable sulfated oils also were cemented to determine the effect of oil on the adhesive after aging. Terpene-phenol resins (I) and alkylphenol resins (II) gave poor results as a rule. Good adhesion was found with 1:1 mixts. of I with coumarone-indene resin or with a rosin derivative Addition of chlorinated rubber

to I or II improved adhesion. Oils in the leather affected bonding, but only if the extractable oil was relatively high. In general, results with **sperm** and cod oils were unsatisfactory; best results were with castor, tea seed, or shark oils. Good leather, even waterproof, can now be made with <8% extractable oil so that cementing trouble can be minimized. The best plasticizers were coumarone resins and **lignosulfonates** when used in the synthetic rubber Buna Huels 170 extended with 37.5% and with 50% oil. Tables show bonding strengths. The results are considered to be preliminary.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1952:15909 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 46:15909
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 46:2759i,2760a-b
TITLE: β -Aroylacrylic acids and salts as fungicides
INVENTOR(S): Papa, Domenick; Schwenk, Erwin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering Corp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2562208		19510731	US	

AB The following compds. of the type $\text{RCOCH:CHCO}_2\text{H}$, where R is an aryl or substituted aryl radical, are prepared by reaction of the hydrocarbon or its derivative with $(:\text{CHCO})_2\text{O}$ and AlCl_3 in a nonpolar solvent (R given): Ph, m. 98-9° (hydrate, m. 60-1°); p- ClC_6H_4 (I), m. 153.7-4.7°; p- BrC_6H_4 (II), m. 159-60°; p- IC_6H_4 , m. 186-6.5°; p- MeC_6H_4 , m. 137.5-8.5°; p-iso- PrC_6H_4 , m. 103-3.5°; 2,5- $\text{Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$, m. 89-90°; 2,4- $\text{Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$, m. 113-14°; 2-thienyl, m. 152-3°; p- HOC_6H_4 , m. 196.5-7.5° (cf. Bogert, C.A. 19, 982); 2-Me-4- HOC_6H_3 , m. 172-3°; p- AcNHC_6H_4 , m. 242-4°; m- $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4$, m. 190-2°; p- $\text{MeO-C}_6\text{H}_4$, m. 138-9°; p- EtOC_6H_4 , m. 184.5-5.5°; 2,4,6-Me-(HO)(Me_2CH) C_6H_2 , m. 145.4-6.5°; 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl, m. 146.5-7.5°; and p-cyclohexylphenyl, m. 182-3°. Oxidation of II with fuming HNO_3 gives the 4,3- $\text{Br}(\text{O}_2\text{N})\text{-C}_6\text{H}_3$ derivative, m. 167-8°. These acids or their metal salts, especially the Zn salts, are useful in combating intestinal infections. Powder compns. or vanishing creams containing 2-5% of the Zn salts, e.g. the Zn salt of I 2, glyceryl monostearate 17, **spermaceti** 5, lanolin 3, mineral oil 4, and H_2O 71% by weight, are suitable as fungistatic preps.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1916:2535 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 10:2535
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 10:467g-i,468a-i,469a-i,470a
TITLE: A new oxidation method. II. Action of aldehydes on hydramines of the pyrrolidine and piperidine series
AUTHOR(S): Hess, K.; Merck, F.; Uibrig, Cl.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Freiburg i/Br.
SOURCE: Ber. (1915), 48, 1886-906
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB cf. C. A. 8, 934. The conversion of sec-hydramines of the pyrrolidine series, $\text{NH.CH}_2\text{.CH}_2\text{.CH}_2\text{.CHCHROH}$, into tertiary aminoketones, $\text{MeN.CH}_2\text{.CH}_2\text{.CH}_2\text{.CHCOR}$, by HCHO has been extended to hydramines with primary alc. groups and to aldehydes other than HCHO . The 1st product is doubtless an aldehyde-ammonia addition product, $\text{HOCH}_2\text{N.CH}_2\text{.CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{.CHCHROH}$; at a higher temperature the CHOH group is oxidized and the $>\text{NCHOH}$ -simultaneously reduced to $>\text{NCH}_2\text{-}$. 1-[α -Pyrryl]-2-ethanol, b0.013

95-9°, b0.048 104-6°, b15 138-42° (appreciable decomposition), is obtained in 6.2 g. yield when 75 cc. of an Et2O solution of

12

g. Mg and 60 g. EtBr is treated with 33 g. pyrrole in 20 cc. cold Et2O, then with 50 cc. C6H6, freed from most of the Et2O in vacuo, heated to 40-50°, slowly treated with 22 g. ethylene oxide in 50 cc. C6H6, (the reaction being so regulated that the solution is kept gently boiling), heated 2-3 hrs. at 100-10°, the C6H6 layer decanted off, the suspension of basic Mg salts repeatedly shaken with Et2O, faintly acidified with dilute H2SO4, again extracted 2-3 times with 30-cc. portions of Et2O, the C6H6-Et2O exts. shaken with 50 cc. H2O, dried with potash, evaporated in vacuo, taken up in 30 cc. Et2O, freed from tar by addition of gasoline (b. 45°) until no more dark particles sep., and distilled in a high vacuum in H; it is very difficultly volatile with steam; its aqueous solution is neutral to litmus; in the air it gradually turns brown and after a time deposits a solid resinous mass; it has a characteristic pyrrole odor. When 2.89 g. in 10 cc. AcOH are shaken in H with 1.0-1.5 g. Pt sponge, 4 atoms H are absorbed in 18-20 hrs.; at the same time there is some esterification. Accordingly, after filtering the Pt and washing to neutral reaction, the filtrate is treated with 20 cc. HCl, concentrated on the H2O bath to a thick syrup to saponification the ester and resinify any

unattacked

pyrrole, taken up in 30 cc. concentrated HCl, allowed to stand with 3 g. Sn

foil

until the latter is dissolved, diluted with 400 cc, H2O, freed from Sn with H2S (which also brings down the pyrrole resin), concentrated, supersatd. with alkali and repeatedly extracted with CHCl3; there is thus obtained 1.5-2.1 g. 1-[α -pyrrolidyl]-2-ethanol, b0.03678-80°, strongly refractive viscous oil of a disagreeable sperm-like odor, eagerly absorbs CO2 from the air; 1.4 g. in 6 cc. H2O, acidified with HCl, heated 4 hrs. at 115-20° with 2 cc. of 40% HCHO, gives the compound MeN.CH2.CH2.CH2-CH-CH2CHO, mobile refractive oil of a narcotic but unpleasantly penetrating odor, b15-6 79-80°, soluble in cold H2O and partially separating on warming, reduces cold NH3-AgNO3, yields a picrate, indistinct crystals from alc., sinters 177°, m. 181°. If 1 g. of the alc. in 5 cc. H (without HCl) is heated 3 hrs. at 110-24° with 1 cc. of 40% HCHO, the product is the tertiary hydramine base, MeN.CH2.CH2.CH2.CHCH2CH2OH, b14 110-2° viscous oil of fainter odor than the secondary base; yield 0.5 g. When 13 g. α,α' -picolyethanol in 50 cc. hot alc. are slowly poured upon 41 g. Na, then treated with 450 cc. alc. in small portions, heated 45 min. at 130-40°, treated with 210 g. cold concentrated HCl, filtered from the NaCl, concentrated in vacuo, taken up in 30 cc. of 40% NaOH, shaken, 2-3 times with 20 cc. CHCl3 dried with potash, evaporated in vacuo at room temperature

and

rubbed with Et2O in ice-NaCl, the syrup partially solidifies, yielding 5 g. of the α -form of 1-[α,α' -picolidyl]-2-ethanol, polygonal tables from Et2O, having a fatty luster when dry, m. 99°, b21 112-20°. The mother liquors on fractionation yield 2 g. of a liquid β -form, b22 115-7°, viscous basic oil, together with by-products, b17 65-98°, from which was isolated α -methyl- α' -ethylpiperidine. The above α -form and HCHO in HCl at 137-40° quant. give the compound MeN.CHMe.CH2-CH2.CH2.CHCH2CHO(a), b18 84-5.5-°, strongly basic oil of narcotic odor, produces violent headaches when inhaled, becomes yellowish on long standing in corked tubes, soluble in H2O in all proportions and partially separated from not too dilute solns. on warming, easily volatile with steam, reduces NH3-AgNO3 on gentle warming, Fehling solution almost not at all on boiling, yields an oily phenylhydrazone solidifying to needles; picrate, prisms and tables from alc., m. 178°; with NH2OH the aldehyde regenerates the sec-hydramine base; at the same time HCHO is formed. In the same way, 2.5 g. of the β -form. of the hydramine with HCHO gives 1.3 g. of an isomeric aldehyde, C9H17ON, b21 85-7°; picrate, m. turbid 1.35°, clear 145-6°. From 10 g. 1-

[α -piperidyl]-2-ethanol heated 4 hrs. at 120-5° with somewhat more than the calculated amount of HCHO in faintly acid solution is obtained
9.5-10

g. of 1-[α -N-methylpiperidyl]-2-ethanol, mobile oil, b19 82-4°, does not become colored on standing, soluble in cold H₂O, partially seps. on warming, has the typical narcotic, alkaloidal odor of hygrine and related compds., reduces NH₃-AgNO₃ on gentle warming but Fehling solution only faintly on boiling. Picrate, prisms from alc., sinters 150°, m. turbid 154°, clear 158°. From 5 g. of 1-[α -pyrrolidyl]-1-ethanol and HCHO is obtained 4.7 g. of the ketone, C₇H₁₃ON, mobile volatile oil, b26 56-7°; picrate, sinters 172°, m. 174-5°. In the same way, 2 g. of the hydramine in 4 g. H₂O and 1 g. concentrated HCl, heated 3 hrs. at 100-5° with 1.4 g. ACh, gives 0.6 g. of the ketone EtN.CH₂.CH₂.CH₂.CHAc, b17 68-70°, while 2.6 g. of the hydramine, 12 cc. alc., 2.6 g. concentrated HCl and 2.5 g. BzH heated 4 hrs. at 120° yields 2.1 g. of the benzyl compound Cl₃H₁₇ON, b21 139-41°; picrate, sinters 160°, m. turbid 163°, clear 166°. From 100 g. butyrylpyrrole (obtained in 123 g. yield from C₄H₄NMgBr (from 125 g. pyrrole) and PrCOCl by Oddo's method), reduced with 285 g. Na and 2 l. alc., is obtained 22-4 g. of I-[α -pyrrolidyl]-I-butanol, b0.14 67-9°, b19 102-4°, seps. from petr. ether (b. below 50°) in needles, m. about 60°; 6 g. in 12 cc. H₂O and concentrated HCl, heated 4 hrs. at 125-30° with 4.8 g. of 40% HCHO, gives the ketone C₉H₁₇ON (b), b11 83-5° (b35 83-5° is also given), partially soluble in cold, almost wholly insol. in warm H₂O easily volatile with steam, reduces warm NH₃-AgNO₃; when it is boiled with dilute HCl there distills over a N-free substance, neutral to litmus, of aromatic and aldehyde odor, swimming on the H₂O in oily drops. The distillate reduces warm NH₃-AgNO₃. The ketone with NH₂OH regenerates the original butanol. Picrate, prismatic rodlets from alc., m. turbid 103°, clear 110°. Na and alc. do not attack the ketone; Na-Hg in H₂O, kept neutral to faintly acid with HCl, partially reduces it to the tertiary hydramine. 1-[α -Piperidyl]-2-propanol, b22-3 136-40°, is obtained in 7.2 g. yield from 20.8 g. of the pyridyl compound, b18 112-5° (obtained in 3-5% yield from picoline and ACh), or practically quant. from the pyridyl compound with H and Pt sponge in AcOH in 15 hrs.; 7.2 g., heated 4 hrs. at 115-28° with 5 g. of 40% HCHO, 5 cc. HCl and 3 cc. H₂O, gives 3.5 g. of the ketone C₉H₁₇ON, b19 82-4° (slight decomposition), b738 210° (Only slightly increased decomposition), does not become colored even on long standing in corked tubes. Chloroaurate, prismatic columns from alc.-petr. ether, slowly sinters 100°, m. turbid 115-6°, clear 139°. Picrate, bright yellow prismatic needles from alc., sinters 148°, softens 155°, m. turbid 160-1°. The ketone is apparently identical with Piccinini's isomethylpelletierine (Rend. accad. Lincei, 8, II, 176(1899)), but the latter has not been described with sufficient exactness to make this certain. That aldehyde-ammonias undergo intermol. oxidations, like the intramol. oxidation assumed for the hypothetical intermediate product in the above reactions, is indicated by the Plochl-Leuckhart reaction, whereby aldehydes; and ketones heated with HCO₂NH₄ yield primary, secondary and tertiary amine bases. In the alkylation of NH₃ by HCHO, the reaction is assumed to be as follows: >NH + HCHO → >NCH₂OH → >NMe + HCO₂H, the HCO₂H yielding the 2nd Me group: >NMe + HCHO + HCO₂H → >NMeCH₂OH + HCO₂H → >NMe₂ + CO₂, etc., HCO₂H is more easily oxidized to CO₂ than-CHOH-to-CO-in the above intramol. oxidations, for 2.6 g. 1-[α -pyrrolidyl]-1-propanol in 6 cc. H₂O, heated 4-5 hrs. at 110-5° with 1 g. HCO₂H and 1.8 g. of 40% HCHO, gives 1.3-1.5 g. of the hydramine base, MeN.CH₂.-CH₂.-CH₂.CHCH(OH)Et, b14-5 83°, less soluble in warm than in cold H₂O. Picrate, long needles of microscopic rectangular prisms and rhombs, sinters 150°. m. 153-4°. In contrast with the ease with which the group-HOCH.N < loses O. it was found that the group >NCH₂-easily takes up O with formation of aldehyde and a lower alkylated amine: >NCH₂-+ O →

>NCH(OH)--> > NH + -CHO. Thus, when, according to Luboldt (Arch. Pharm. 236, 22 (1898)), scopoline is demethylated by treatment with the amount of KMnO4 calculated for oxidation to CO2, HCHO is formed and the yield

of

demethylated product, norscopoline, is minimal, whereas if only 1 atom of O is used the yield is almost quant.: the reaction may therefore be represented thus: C7H10(NMe)O2 + O → C7H10(NCH2OH)O2 → C7H10-(NH)O2 + HCHO. The action of NH2OH on (a) and (b) shows that the oxidation of the hydramine bases to the aminoketones and -aldehydes may also be reversed; it is believed that the mechanism of this reaction may be represented thus: (R = -N.CH2.CH2.CH2.CH-) for (b): MeRCOPr + H2O .dblarw.MeRC(OH)2Pr.dblarw. HOCH2RCH(OH)Pr .dblarw. HRCH(OH)Pr + HCHO.

=> d ibib abs 1-19

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:141200 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:254568

TITLE: Methods and compositions for increasing the efficacy of biologically-active ingredients such as antitumor agents

INVENTOR(S): Windsor, J. Brian; Roux, Stan J.; Lloyd, Alan M.; Thomas, Collin E.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 243 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005014777	A2	20050217	WO 2003-US32667	20031016
WO 2005014777	A3	20050915		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2502148	AA	20050217	CA 2003-2502148	20031016
EP 1576150	A2	20050921	EP 2003-816736	20031016
EP 1576150	A3	20051102		
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-418803P P 20021016
WO 2003-US32667 W 20031016

AB The invention provides methods and compns. for modulating the sensitivity of cells to cytotoxic compds. and other active agents. In accordance with the invention, compns. are provided comprising combinations of ectophosphatase inhibitors and active agents. Active agents include antibiotics, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, chemotherapeutic agents, and plant growth regulators. By increasing the efficacy of active agents, the invention allows use of compns. with lowered concns. of active ingredients.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:101103 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:150613
 TITLE: Waterproofing agents from naturally occurring high molecular weight esters for porous construction materials
 INVENTOR(S): Pynsent, Anthony Allen; Susic, Michael
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cooe Biosciences Limited, Australia
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004011391	A1	20040205	WO 2003-AU963	20030730
WO 2004011391	C1	20040408		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
 AU 2002-950459 A 20020730
 AU 2002-950460 A 20020730
 AU 2003-900472 A 20030204
 AU 2003-902375 A 20030516

AB A waterproofing or repelling agent comprising naturally occurring high mol. weight esters, selected from the group consisting of wool grease, bees wax, carnauba wax, **spermaceti** wax and the like, a carboxylic acid, and a hydrocarbon solvent. The waterproofing agent may be used on porous building products such as timber and masonry. The waterproofing agent may also be used to repel water from road bases to assist in stabilization of road bases formed from particulate materials. The waterproofing agent may also include preservatives or termite repelling agents to assist in the preservation of timber.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:749402 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:39391

TITLE: ESP13.2, a member of the β -defensin family, is a macaque **sperm** surface-coating protein involved in the capacitation process

AUTHOR(S): Yudin, Ashley I.; Tollner, Theodore L.; Li, Ming-Wen; Treece, Cathy A.; Overstreet, James W.; Cherr, Gary N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Division of Reproductive Biology, Bodega Marine Laboratory, University of California, Davis, Davis, CA, 94923, USA

SOURCE: Biology of Reproduction (2003), 69(4), 1118-1128
 CODEN: BIREBV; ISSN: 0006-3363

PUBLISHER: Society for the Study of Reproduction

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Female macaques produced isoantibodies to a limited number of **sperm** surface proteins following immunization with **sperm** components released by phosphatidylinositol-specific phospholipase C (PI-PLC). Washed, acrosome-intact, fixed **sperm** injected into rabbits elicited a major immune response to one of the same PI-PLC-released

proteins, which was shown to be a **sperm** surface-coating protein. After purification and digestion of the glycoprotein, four peptides were analyzed for amino acid sequence, and all had 100% homol. with an epididymal secretory protein, ESP13.2, reported previously to be a small, cationic-rich peptide and a member of the β -defensin family. Antibodies to purified ESP13.2 recognized a number of protein bands on Western blots of nonreduced PI-PLC-released **sperm** components and nonreduced whole-**sperm** exts. After chemical disulfide reduction, only a single, broad band from 31 to 35 kDa was recognized by anti-ESP13.2 antibodies. Indirect immunofluorescence showed ESP13.2 over the entire surface of ejaculated macaque **sperm**. Fluorescence was only slightly reduced after **sperm** were washed through 80% Percoll. A 24-h incubation in capacitating medium significantly reduced the amount of ESP13.2 over the head and midpiece, whereas exposure of the incubated **sperm** to dbcAMP and caffeine (capacitation activators) resulted in almost complete loss of ESP13.2 from the **sperm** surface. After activation, ESP13.2 was the primary component released into the medium as judged electrophoretically. **Lignosulfonic acid**, a potent inhibitor of macaque fertilization in vitro, completely blocked release of ESP13.2 from the **sperm** surface, even following treatment with activators. These findings suggest that the β -defensin, ESP13.2, has a function in the capacitation of macaque **spermatozoa** and may modulate **sperm** surface-receptor presentation at the time of fertilization.

REFERENCE COUNT: 61 THERE ARE 61 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:551175 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:106471
 TITLE: Sulfonated compounds as barrier **contraceptives**
 INVENTOR(S): Cherr, Gary N.; Salinas, Edward R.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003134803	A1	20030717	US 2002-76902	20020213
WO 2003059197	A2	20030724	WO 2003-US1324	20030114
WO 2003059197	A3	20040226		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-349144P P 20020115
 US 2002-76902 A 20020213

AB This invention provides methods, compns. and **contraceptive** devices that use sulfonated compds. that interact with **sperm** to inhibit fertilization. Natural **contraceptive** methods, compns. and **contraceptive** devices are also included. These natural **contraceptives** use sulfonated compds. isolated from natural sources. Methods, compns. and **contraceptive** devices are also provided that use a lignin and/or a derivative thereof. The effect of

lignosulfonic acid (LSA) on **sperm** from adult male cynomolgus macaques was determined. LSA inhibited **sperm**-zona binding by 82.5% when added to **sperm** prior to washing through Percoll, and overnight incubation. The inhibitory effect of LSA on zona binding following pre- and post-capacitation treatments did not differ significantly although post-capacitation treatment consistently resulted in slightly greater inhibition.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:70433 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:3026

TITLE: Real-time observations of individual macaque

sperm undergoing tight binding and the acrosome reaction on the zona pellucida

AUTHOR(S): Tollner, Theodore L.; Yudin, Ashley I.; Cherr, Gary N.; Overstreet, James W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Reproductive Biology, University of California, Davis, CA, 95616, USA

SOURCE: Biology of Reproduction (2003), 68(2), 664-672

CODEN: BIREBV; ISSN: 0006-3363

PUBLISHER: Society for the Study of Reproduction

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Changes in binding affinity, acrosomal status, and motility of living **sperm** on the zona pellucida were for the first time in any mammalian species directly observed and analyzed with video microscopy. A single zona was air-dried and rehydrated on a microscope slide, and a coverslip supported by glass beads was added. Capacitated **sperm** were added together with Alexa-SBTI, a probe for acrosin that can detect the acrosome reaction. The heads of loosely attached **sperm** oscillated on the zona and the flagella beat sym. with a sigmoid-shaped waveform. Tight binding was observed after 16 s as the **sperm** head became fixed in place on the zona. The shape of the flagellar beat simultaneously shifted to a more rigid, C-shaped waveform. The first signs of the acrosome reaction were detected within 11 s of tight binding. Rapid flushing removed approx. 65% of **sperm** that were loosely attached but only 2% of those that were tightly bound. In the 2 min following the onset of tight binding, the lateral displacement of the flagellum increased by approx. 30% and the beat frequency decreased by 25%. **Lignosulfonic acid (LSA)** inhibited loose **sperm** attachment and the development of tight binding. LSA had no effect on the time of the acrosome reaction following tight binding or on changes in motility that followed tight binding. These data suggest that LSA affects the initial attachment or docking of **sperm** to the zona, a step that may align or recruit one or more specific zona receptors to be responsible for mediating the acrosome reaction.

REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:909288 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:331859

TITLE: **Lignosulfonic acid** blocks in vitro

fertilization of macaque oocytes when **sperm**

are treated either before or after capacitation

AUTHOR(S): Tollner, Theodore L.; Overstreet, James W.; Li, Ming W.; Meyers, Stuart A.; Yudin, Ashley I.; Salinas, Edward R.; Cherr, Gary N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Reproductive Biology, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of California, Davis, CA, 94923, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Andrology (2002), 23(6), 889-898

CODEN: JOAND3; ISSN: 0196-3635

PUBLISHER: American Society of Andrology, Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Lignin-derived macromols. (LDMs) are biol. active compds. that affect a variety of cell-to-cell interactions including the inhibition of fertilization and embryo development in a number of nonmammalian species. The effect of **lignosulfonic acid** (LSA), a highly sulfonated LDM, on cynomolgus macaque **sperm**-oocyte interaction was evaluated with a zona pellucida binding assay and by in vitro fertilization (IVF). **Sperm** were treated with LSA (1.5 mg/mL) either before washing or after capacitation. Capacitation included centrifugation through 80% Percoll followed by 2 consecutive washes with medium, overnight incubation, and activation with dibutyryl cAMP and caffeine. The zona binding assay was performed using immature oocytes that had adhered to the center of glass "binding chambers.". The number of capacitated **sperm** that attached to the zona over a 3-min period was recorded. **Sperm** attachment was significantly inhibited by LSA as compared to controls whether treatment occurred after capacitation (92.5%; $P < .001$) or before washing (82.5%; $P < .001$). When **sperm** were treated similarly with fucoidin, a sulfated polysaccharide known to inhibit **sperm**-oocyte interaction, **sperm**-zona binding was significantly inhibited by postcapacitation treatment but not by prewash treatment. Treatment of **sperm** with LSA consistently blocked fertilization over 4 IVF cycles both before washing and after capacitation. Fertilization rate for controls was $65\% \pm 17\%$. No LSA-treated **sperm** were observed on the surface of lightly rinsed oocytes after 4 h of coincubation. Localization of biotinylated LSA showed labeling over the entire **sperm** surface with the greatest intensity observed over the head and midpiece. LSA treatment had no effect on the percentage of motile **sperm** or quality of **sperm** motility. Due to the antifertility properties of this nontoxic mol., LSA appears to have potential as a vaginal **contraceptive**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:12290 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:12290

TITLE: Chemical oxidizability of organic components in water

AUTHOR(S): Janicke, W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: WaBoLu-Berichte (1983), (1), 114 pp.

CODEN: WBLBD6; ISSN: 0172-7702

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

AB The calculated COD values of 582 chemical compds. are compared to the COD values

determined exptl. by the Cr2O7²⁻-, Cr2O7²⁻- and Ag, and MnO4⁻ methods.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:133586 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:133586

TITLE: Effects of a drilling fluid on the development of a teleost and an echinoderm

AUTHOR(S): Crawford, Richard B.; Gates, Jonathan D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biol., Trinity Coll., Hartford, CT, 06106, USA

SOURCE: Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology (1981), 26(2), 207-12

CODEN: BECTA6; ISSN: 0007-4861

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The effects of a **lignosulfonate**-mud drilling fluid containing BaSO₄ on the development of embryos of *Fundulus heteroclitus* (teleost) and *Echinarachnius parma* (echinoderm) were examined. *Fundulus* Embryos developed normally through hatching in the presence of ≤ 10 ppm drilling

fluid, whereas Echinarachnius development was normal at ≤ 100 ppm. At higher concns., the drilling fluid affected the development and hatching of the embryos. Treatment of the **sperm** with drilling fluid had no significant effect on fertilization, whereas incubation of the eggs with drilling fluid at 10 and 1 ppt, prevented fertilization.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:74868 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:74868
TITLE: Lipid and other nonpetrochemical raw materials
AUTHOR(S): Scholnick, Frank
CORPORATE SOURCE: East. Reg. Res. Cent., Philadelphia, PA, USA
SOURCE: Surfactant Science Series (1976), 7, Pt. 1, 87-109
CODEN: SFSSA5; ISSN: 0081-9603
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review, with 32 refs., of K and Na salts of fatty, rosin, and tall-oil acids, Ca, ammonium, and Na **lignosulfonates**, sulfated fatty and tall-oil acids and their derivs., sulfated fatty and **sperm**-oil alcs., and sulfated natural fats and oils useful as anionic surfactants.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:438532 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:38532
TITLE: Recovery of proteins in waste water
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aktieselskapet Apotekernes Laboratorium for
Specialpraeparater
SOURCE: Fr., 6 pp.
CODEN: FRXXAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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FR 1581745		19690919	FR	19680730

AB Proteins contained in waste waters can be obtained by precipitation from acid solution The proteins are precipitated by sulfonates or sulfates of fats or fatty oils, by fatty acids, or by fatty alcs. The preferred precipitating agent is a C8-20 fatty alc. sulfate or a mixture of alcs. The best precipitating agent depends on the mol. weight and chemical characteristics of the protein.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:29521 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:29521
TITLE: Sulfonated urea-formaldehyde polymers
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nopco Chemical Co.
SOURCE: Brit., 12 pp.
CODEN: BRXXAA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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GB 1049096		19661123	GB	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 19620927

AB The title polymers are formed by treating a urea-HCHO prepolymer with a sulfonated phenol at 83-5° and from the time of solution clearing until 4 hrs. after, depending on the desired d.p. Thus, HCHO (37% aqueous)

244.5, urea 90, and HCO₂H 1 lb. were stirred at 100° until a resin (I) formed, and 348 lb. phenolsulfonic acid and 100 lb. water were added. The mixture was cooled to 75° and 100 lb. water was added. When the solution cleared, another 100 lb. water and 158 lb. ammonia were added. A tanning agent (II) was formed by adding hydroxysulfomethane Na salt 46.4, water 25, bis(2-hydroxy-5-octylphenyl)methane-ethylene-ethylene oxide copolymer 120, and CH₂CO₂H 10 lb. A condensate (III) was formed with o-cresolsulfonic acid (IV) by adding IV 576, water 100, and 30° Be. NaOH 166 lb. to a resin of the composition of I, neutralizing with 22 lb. 40° Be. NaOH and diluting with 200 lb. water. Urea-modified III (V) was prepared by adding 30 lb. urea, heating at 85° for 2 hrs., and neutralizing with 200 lb. water and 22 lb. 30° Be. NaOH. A V condensate with a resin having a 4 HCHO-urea ratio was prepared and modified with dicyandiamide (VI) and aminoplast resins (Brit. 777,827) to give amphoteric condensates. III was treated with VI and **lignosulfate** to give an amphoteric product (VII). These condensates were used with sulfated **sperm** oil to retan chrome pretanned leather, and gave full, tight-grained, white-bleached leathers with good resistance to light discoloration. The best penetration and fat liquoring was given by V. II and VI-modified IV condensate (VIII) were used as pretanning agents. II gave a fuller, softer, and more lightfast leather, and VIII gave quicker and more complete tanning-agent penetration and better tensile strength. VII was used to replace vegetable exts. in the retannage of chrome pretanned hides, giving a tight, solid grain. These condensates can be used in preparing garment, shoe, glove, suede, and mech. leathers.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:15741 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:15741

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:2878c-e

TITLE: The influence of resin components on the bonding properties of polychloroprene adhesives

AUTHOR(S): Fischer, W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Forschungsinst. Schuhherstellung, Pirmasens, Germany

SOURCE: Adhaesion (1964), 8(9), 356-60

CODEN: ADHEA2; ISSN: 0001-8198

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

AB Adhesives based on Neoprene AC, compounded as usual and mixed with 40% of different resins were used to cement leather to rubber, after which the strength of the bond was tested at once, again after 3 days, and after aging for 3 weeks at 40°. Leathers containing .apprx.18% extractable sulfated oils also were cemented to determine the effect of oil on the adhesive after aging. Terpene-phenol resins (I) and alkylphenol resins (II) gave poor results as a rule. Good adhesion was found with 1:1 mixts. of I with coumarone-indene resin or with a rosin derivative. Addition of chlorinated rubber

to I or II improved adhesion. Oils in the leather affected bonding, but only if the extractable oil was relatively high. In general, results with **sperm** and cod oils were unsatisfactory; best results were with castor, tea seed, or shark oils. Good leather, even waterproof, can now be made with <8% extractable oil so that cementing trouble can be minimized. The best plasticizers were coumarone resins and **lignosulfonates** when used in the synthetic rubber Buna Huels 170 extended with 37.5% and with 50% oil. Tables show bonding strengths. The results are considered to be preliminary.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1952:15909 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 46:15909

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 46:2759i,2760a-b

TITLE: β -Aroylacrylic acids and salts as fungicides

INVENTOR(S): Papa, Domenick; Schwenk, Erwin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering Corp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	US 2562208		19510731	US	
AB	The following compds. of the type $\text{RCOCH:CHCO}_2\text{H}$, where R is an aryl or substituted aryl radical, are prepared by reaction of the hydrocarbon or its derivative with $(:\text{CHCO})_2\text{O}$ and AlCl_3 in a nonpolar solvent (R given): Ph, m. 98-9° (hydrate, m. 60-1°); p- ClC_6H_4 (I), m. 153.7-4.7°; p- BrC_6H_4 (II), m. 159-60°; p- IC_6H_4 , m. 186-6.5°; p- MeC_6H_4 , m. 137.5-8.5°; p-iso- PrC_6H_4 , m. 103-3.5°; 2,5- $\text{Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$, m. 89-90°; 2,4- $\text{Me}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$, m. 113-14°; 2-thienyl, m. 152-3°; p- HOC_6H_4 , m. 196.5-7.5° (cf. Bogert, C.A. 19, 982); 2-Me-4- HOC_6H_3 , m. 172-3°; p- AcNHC_6H_4 , m. 242-4°; m- $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4$, m. 190-2°; p- $\text{MeO-C}_6\text{H}_4$, m. 138-9°; p- EtOC_6H_4 , m. 184.5-5.5°; 2,4,6-Me-(HO)(Me_2CH) C_6H_2 , m. 145.4-6.5°; 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl, m. 146.5-7.5°; and p-cyclohexylphenyl, m. 182-3°. Oxidation of II with fuming HNO_3 gives the 4,3- $\text{Br}(\text{O}_2\text{N})\text{-C}_6\text{H}_3$ derivative, m. 167-8°. These acids or their metal salts, especially the Zn salts, are useful in combating intestinal infections. Powder compns. or vanishing creams containing 2-5% of the Zn salts, e.g. the Zn salt of I 2, glyceryl monostearate 17, spermaceti 5, lanolin 3, mineral oil 4, and H_2O 71% by weight, are suitable as fungistatic prepsns.				

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1916:2535 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 10:2535
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 10:467g-i,468a-i,469a-i,470a
TITLE: A new oxidation method. II. Action of aldehydes on hydramines of the pyrrolidine and piperidine series
AUTHOR(S): Hess, K.; Merck, F.; Uibrig, Cl.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Freiburg i/Br.
SOURCE: Ber. (1915), 48, 1886-906
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB cf. C. A. 8, 934. The conversion of sec-hydramines of the pyrrolidine series, $\text{NH.CH}_2.\text{CH}_2.\text{CH}_2.\text{CHCHROH}$, into tertiary aminoketones, $\text{MeN.CH}_2.\text{CH}_2.\text{CH}_2.\text{CHCOR}$, by HCHO has been extended to hydramines with primary alc. groups and to aldehydes other than HCHO . The 1st product is doubtless an aldehyde-ammonia addition product, $\text{HOCH}_2\text{N.CH}_2.\text{CH}_2.\text{CHCHROH}$; at a higher temperature the CHOH group is oxidized and the >NCHOH -simultaneously reduced to $\text{>NCH}_2\text{-}$. 1-[α -Pyrrol]-2-ethanol, b0.013 95-9°, b0.048 104-6°, b15 138-42° (appreciable decomposition), is obtained in 6.2 g. yield when 75 cc. of an Et_2O solution of

12

g. Mg and 60 g. EtBr is treated with 33 g. pyrrole in 20 cc. cold Et_2O , then with 50 cc. C_6H_6 , freed from most of the Et_2O in vacuo, heated to 40-50°, slowly treated with 22 g. ethylene oxide in 50 cc. C_6H_6 , (the reaction being so regulated that the solution is kept gently boiling), heated 2-3 hrs. at 100-10°, the C_6H_6 layer decanted off, the suspension of basic Mg salts repeatedly shaken with Et_2O , faintly acidified with dilute H_2SO_4 , again extracted 2-3 times with 30-cc. portions of Et_2O , the $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{-Et}_2\text{O}$ exts. shaken with 50 cc. H_2O , dried with potash, evaporated in vacuo, taken up in 30 cc. Et_2O , freed from tar by addition of gasoline (b. 45°) until no more dark particles sep., and distilled in a high vacuum in H; it is very difficultly volatile with steam; its aqueous solution is neutral to litmus; in the air it gradually turns brown and after a time deposits a solid resinous mass; it has a characteristic pyrrole odor. When 2.89 g. in 10 cc. AcOH are shaken in H with 1.0-1.5 g. Pt

sponge, 4 atoms H are absorbed in 18-20 hrs.; at the same time there is some esterification. Accordingly, after filtering the Pt and washing to neutral reaction, the filtrate is treated with 20 cc. HCl, concentrated on the H₂O bath to a thick syrup to saponification the ester and resinify any

unattacked

pyrrole, taken up in 30 cc. concentrated HCl, allowed to stand with 3 g. Sn foil

until the latter is dissolved, diluted with 400 cc, H₂O, freed from Sn with H₂S (which also brings down the pyrrole resin), concentrated, supersatd. with alkali and repeatedly extracted with CHCl₃; there is thus obtained 1.5-2.1 g. 1-[α -pyrrolidyl]-2-ethanol, b₀ 0.03678-80°, strongly refractive viscous oil of a disagreeable sperm-like odor, eagerly absorbs CO₂ from the air; 1.4 g. in 6 cc. H₂O, acidified with HCl, heated 4 hrs. at 115-20° with 2 cc. of 40% HCHO, gives the compound MeN.CH₂.CH₂.CH₂.CH₂.CH₂CHO, mobile refractive oil of a narcotic but unpleasantly penetrating odor, b₁₅-6 79-80°, soluble in cold H₂O and partially separating on warming, reduces cold NH₃-AgNO₃, yields a picrate, indistinct crystals from alc., sinters 177°, m. 181°. If 1 g. of the alc. in 5 cc. H (without HCl) is heated 3 hrs. at 110-24° with 1 cc. of 40% HCHO, the product is the tertiary hydramine base, MeN.CH₂.CH₂.CH₂.CH₂.CH₂CH₂OH, b₁₄ 110-2° viscous oil of fainter odor than the secondary base; yield 0.5 g. When 13 g. α,α' -picolyethanol in 50 cc. hot alc. are slowly poured upon 41 g. Na, then treated with 450 cc. alc. in small portions, heated 45 min. at 130-40°, treated with 210 g. cold concentrated HCl, filtered from the NaCl, concentrated in vacuo, taken up in 30 cc. of 40% NaOH, shaken, 2-3 times with 20 cc. CHCl₃ dried with potash, evaporated in vacuo at room temperature

and

rubbed with Et₂O in ice-NaCl, the syrup partially solidifies, yielding 5 g. of the α -form of 1-[α,α' -picolidyl]-2-ethanol, polygonal tables from Et₂O, having a fatty luster when dry, m. 99°, b₂₁ 112-20°. The mother liquors on fractionation yield 2 g. of a liquid β -form, b₂₂ 115-7°, viscous basic oil, together with by-products, b₁₇ 65-98°, from which was isolated α -methyl- α' -ethylpiperidine. The above α -form and HCHO in HCl at 137-40° quant. give the compound MeN.CHMe.CH₂.CH₂.CH₂.CH₂.CH₂CHO(a), b₁₈ 84-5.5-°, strongly basic oil of narcotic odor, produces violent headaches when inhaled, becomes yellowish on long standing in corked tubes, soluble in H₂O in all proportions and partially separated from not too dilute solns. on warming, easily volatile with steam, reduces NH₃-AgNO₃ on gentle warming, Fehling solution almost not at all on boiling, yields an oily phenylhydrazone solidifying to needles; picrate, prisms and tables from alc., m. 178°; with NH₂OH the aldehyde regenerates the sec-hydramine base; at the same time HCHO is formed. In the same way, 2.5 g. of the β -form. of the hydramine with HCHO gives 1.3 g. of an isomeric aldehyde, C₉H₁₇ON, b₂₁ 85-7°; picrate, m. turbid 1.35°, clear 145-6°. From 10 g. 1-[α -piperidyl]-2-ethanol heated 4 hrs. at 120-5° with somewhat more than the calculated amount of HCHO in faintly acid solution is obtained

9.5-10

g. of 1-[α -N-methylpiperidyl]-2-ethanol, mobile oil, b₁₉ 82-4°, does not become colored on standing, soluble in cold H₂O, partially seps. on warming, has the typical narcotic, alkaloidal odor of hygrine and related compds., reduces NH₃-AgNO₃ on gentle warming but Fehling solution only faintly on boiling. Picrate, prisms from alc., sinters 150°, m. turbid 154°, clear 158°. From 5 g. of 1-[α -pyrrolidyl]-1-ethanol and HCHO is obtained 4.7 g. of the ketone, C₇H₁₃ON, mobile volatile oil, b₂₆ 56-7°; picrate, sinters 172°, m. 174-5°. In the same way, 2 g. of the hydramine in 4 g. H₂O and 1 g. concentrated HCl, heated 3 hrs. at 100-5° with 1.4 g. AcH, gives 0.6 g. of the ketone EtN.CH₂.CH₂.CH₂.CHAc, b₁₇ 68-70°, while 2.6 g. of the hydramine, 12 cc. alc., 2.6 g. concentrated HCl and 2.5 g. BzH heated 4 hrs. at 120° yields 2.1 g. of the benzyl compound Cl₃H₁₇ON, b₂₁ 139-41°; picrate, sinters 160°, m. turbid

163°, clear 166°. From 100 g. butyrylpyrrole (obtained in 123 g. yield from C₄H₄NMgBr (from 125 g. pyrrole) and PrCOCl by Oddo's method), reduced with 285 g. Na and 2 l. alc., is obtained 22-4 g. of 1-[α-pyrrolidyl]-1-butanol, b_{0.14} 67-9°, b₁₉ 102-4°, seps. from petr. ether (b. below 50°) in needles, m. about 60°; 6 g. in 12 cc. H₂O and concentrated HCl, heated 4 hrs. at 125-30° with 4.8 g. of 40% HCHO, gives the ketone C₉H₁₇ON (b), b₁₁ 83-5° (b₃₅ 83-5° is also given), partially soluble in cold, almost wholly insol. in warm H₂O easily volatile with steam, reduces warm NH₃-AgNO₃; when it is boiled with dilute HCl there distills over a N-free substance, neutral to litmus, of aromatic and aldehyde odor, swimming on the H₂O in oily drops. The distillate reduces warm NH₃-AgNO₃. The ketone with NH₂OH regenerates the original butanol. Picrate, prismatic rodlets from alc., m. turbid 103°, clear 110°. Na and alc. do not attack the ketone; Na-Hg in H₂O, kept neutral to faintly acid with HCl, partially reduces it to the tertiary hydramine. 1-[α-Piperidyl]-2-propanol, b₂₂₋₃ 136-40°, is obtained in 7.2 g. yield from 20.8 g. of the pyridyl compound, b₁₈ 112-5° (obtained in 3-5% yield from picoline and Ach), or practically quant. from the pyridyl compound with H and Pt sponge in AcOH in 15 hrs.; 7.2 g., heated 4 hrs. at 115-28° with 5 g. of 40% HCHO, 5 cc. HCl and 3 cc. H₂O, gives 3.5 g. of the ketone C₉H₁₇ON, b₁₉ 82-4° (slight decomposition), b₇₃₈ 210° (Only slightly increased decomposition), does not become colored even on long standing in corked tubes. Chloroaurate, prismatic columns from alc.-petr. ether, slowly sinters 100°, m. turbid 115-6°, clear 139°. Picrate, bright yellow prismatic needles from alc., sinters 148, ° softens 155°, m. turbid 160-1°. The ketone is apparently identical with Piccinini's isomethylpelletierine (Rend. accad. Lincei, 8, II, 176(1899)), but the latter has not been described with sufficient exactness to make this certain. That aldehyde-ammonias undergo intermol. oxidations, like the intramol. oxidation assumed for the hypothetical intermediate product in the above reactions, is indicated by the Plochl-Leuckhart reaction, whereby aldehydes; and ketones heated with HCO₂NH₄ yield primary, secondary and tertiary amine bases. In the alkylation of NH₃ by HCHO, the reaction is assumed to be as follows: >NH + HCHO → >NCH₂OH → >NMe + HCO₂H, the HCO₂H yielding the 2nd Me group: >NMe + HCHO + HCO₂H → -NMeCH₂OH + HCO₂H → >NMe₂ + CO₂, etc., HCO₂H is more easily oxidized to CO₂ than-CHOH-to-CO-in the above intramol. oxidations, for 2.6 g. 1-[α-pyrrolidyl]-1-propanol in 6 cc. H₂O, heated 4-5 hrs. at 110-5° with 1 g. HCO₂H and 1.8 g. of 40% HCHO, gives 1.3-1.5 g. of the hydramine base, MeN.CH₂-CH₂-CH₂.CHCH(OH)Et, b₁₄₋₅ 83°, less soluble in warm than in cold H₂O. Picrate, long needles of microscopic rectangular prisms and rhombs, sinters 150°. m. 153-4°. In contrast with the ease with which the group-HOCH₂N < loses O. it was found that the group >NCH₂-easily takes up O with formation of aldehyde and a lower alkylated amine: >NCH₂-+ O → >NCH(OH)-→ >NH + -CHO. Thus, when, according to Luboldt (Arch. Pharm. 236, 22 (1898)), scopoline is demethylated by treatment with the amount of KMnO₄ calculated for oxidation to CO₂, HCHO is formed and the yield

of

demethylated product, norscopoline, is minimal, whereas if only 1 atom of O is used the yield is almost quant.: the reaction may therefore be represented thus: C₇H₁₀(NMe)O₂ + O → C₇H₁₀(NCH₂OH)O₂ → C₇H₁₀(NH)O₂ + HCHO. The action of NH₂OH on (a) and (b) shows that the oxidation of the hydramine bases to the aminoketones and -aldehydes may also be reversed; it is believed that the mechanism of this reaction may be represented thus: (R = -N.CH₂.CH₂.CH₂.CH-) for (b): MeRCOPr + H₂O .dblarw.MeRC(OH)2Pr.dblarw. HOCH₂RCH(OH)Pr .dblarw. HRCH(OH)Pr + HCHO.

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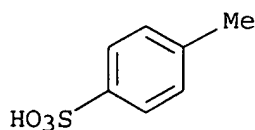
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 OR 27119-07-9/BI OR 51121-85-8/BI OR 520-26-3/BI OR 54640-82-3/B
 I OR 588-59-0/BI OR 65595-90-6/BI OR 6994-45-2/BI OR 79975-37-4/
 BI OR 80501-09-3/BI OR 8062-15-5/BI OR 8068-05-1/BI OR 82-76-8/B
 I OR 84215-10-1/BI OR 85353-17-9/BI OR 9017-33-8/BI)

=> d scan

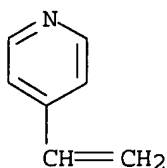
L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 IN Pyridine, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer, 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (9CI)
 MF C7 H8 O3 S . x (C7 H7 N)x

CM 1



CM 2

CM 3



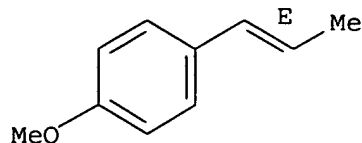
HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):18

L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

IN Benzene, 1-methoxy-4-(1E)-1-propenyl-, (E)-, homopolymer (9CI)
MF (C10 H12 O)x
CI PMS

CM 1

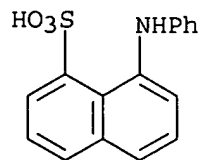
Double bond geometry as shown.



L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
IN Lignosulfonic acid (9CI)
MF Unspecified
CI PMS, COM, MAN

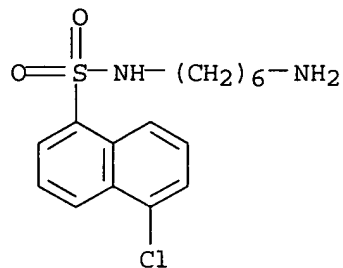
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
IN 1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 8-(phenylamino)- (9CI)
MF C16 H13 N O3 S
CI COM



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

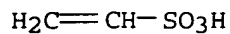
L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
IN 1-Naphthalenesulfonamide, N-(6-aminohexyl)-5-chloro- (9CI)
MF C16 H21 Cl N2 O2 S
CI COM



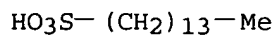
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

IN Ethenesulfonic acid, homopolymer (9CI)
MF (C2 H4 O3 S)x
CI PMS, COM
CM 1

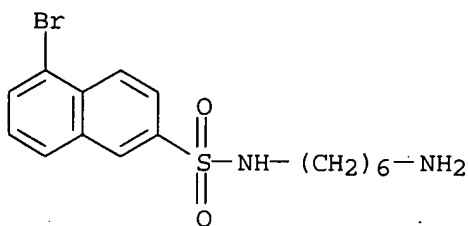


L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
IN 1-Tetradecanesulfonic acid, sodium salt (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI)
MF C14 H30 O3 S . Na
CI COM



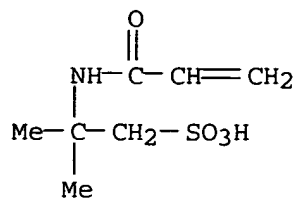
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
IN 2-Naphthalenesulfonamide, N-(6-aminohexyl)-5-bromo- (9CI)
MF C16 H21 Br N2 O2 S
CI COM

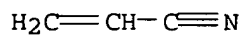


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

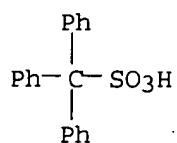
L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
IN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, polymer
with 2-propenenitrile (9CI)
MF (C7 H13 N O4 S . C3 H3 N)x
CI PMS
CM 1



CM 2

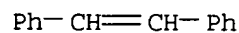


L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 IN Benzenemethanesulfonic acid, α,α -diphenyl- (9CI)
 MF C19 H16 O3 S
 CI COM



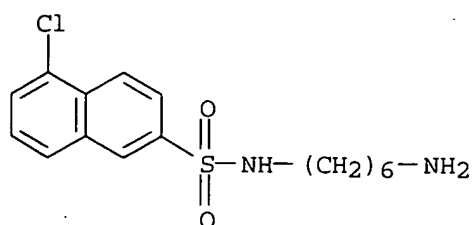
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 IN Benzene, 1,1'-(1,2-ethenediyl)bis- (9CI)
 MF C14 H12
 CI COM



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

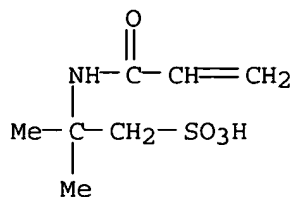
L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 IN 2-Naphthalenesulfonamide, N-(6-aminohexyl)-5-chloro- (9CI)
 MF C16 H21 Cl N2 O2 S
 CI COM



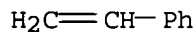
****PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT****

L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 IN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, polymer
 with ethenylbenzene (9CI)
 MF (C8 H8 . C7 H13 N O4 S)x
 CI PMS, COM

CM 1



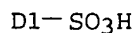
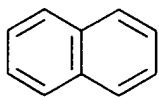
CM 2



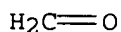
****PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT****

L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 IN Naphthalenesulfonic acid, polymer with formaldehyde (8CI, 9CI)
 MF (C10 H8 O3 S . C H2 O)x
 CI PMS, COM

CM 1

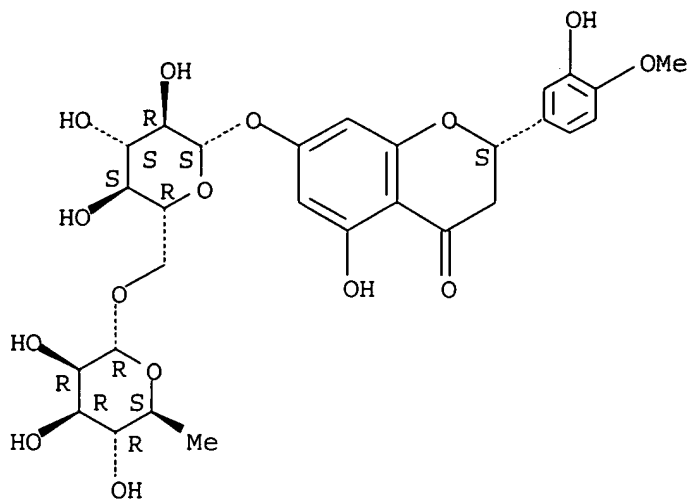


CM 2



L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 IN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 7-[[6-O-(6-deoxy- α -L-mannopyranosyl)- β -D-glucopyranosyl]oxy]-2,3-dihydro-5-hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-, (2S)-(9CI)
 MF C28 H34 O15
 CI COM

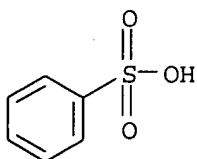
Absolute stereochemistry.



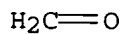
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
IN Benzenesulfonic acid, polymer with formaldehyde (9CI)
MF (C6 H6 O3 S . C H2 O)x
CI PMS, COM

CM 1

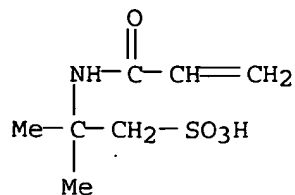


CM 2



L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
IN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, homopolymer
(9CI)
MF (C7 H13 N O4 S)x
CI PMS, COM

CM 1



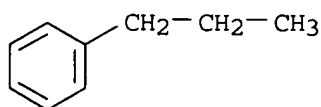
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 IN Lignin, alkali (9CI)
 MF Unspecified
 CI PMS, COM, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L7 19 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 IN Benzene, propyl- (8CI, 9CI)
 MF C9 H12
 CI COM

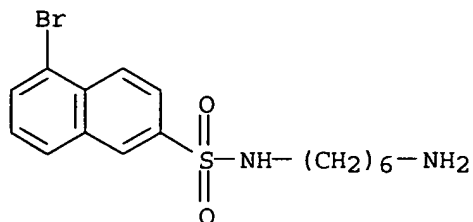


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED

=> d tot

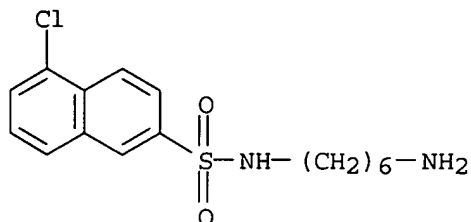
L7 ANSWER 1 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 85353-17-9 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonamide, N-(6-aminohexyl)-5-bromo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN N-(6-Aminoethyl)-5-bromo-2-naphthalenesulfonamide
 FS 3D CONCORD
 MF C16 H21 Br N2 O2 S
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN **84215-10-1** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonamide, N-(6-aminoethyl)-5-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN N-(6-Aminoethyl)-5-chloro-2-naphthalenesulfonamide
CN W 9
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C16 H21 Cl N2 O2 S
CI COM
LC STN Files: BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

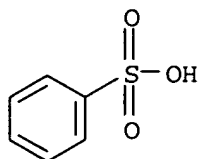
10 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
10 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN **80501-09-3** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, polymer with formaldehyde (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Formaldehyde, polymer with benzenesulfonic acid (9CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Benzenesulfonic acid-formaldehyde copolymer
DR 35312-80-2
MF (C6 H6 O3 S . C H2 O)x
CI PMS, COM
PCT Polyether, Polyether formed, Polyether
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPAT2, USPATFULL

CM 1

CRN 98-11-3

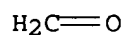
CMF C6 H6 O3 S



CM 2

CRN 50-00-0

CMF C H2 O



8 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
8 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 79975-37-4 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Pyridine, 4-ethenyl-, homopolymer, 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

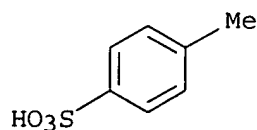
OTHER NAMES:

CN Poly(4-vinylpyridine) p-toluenesulfonate
MF C7 H8 O3 S . x (C7 H7 N)x
PCT Polyvinyl
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, USPATFULL

CM 1

CRN 104-15-4

CMF C7 H8 O3 S



CM 2

CRN 25232-41-1

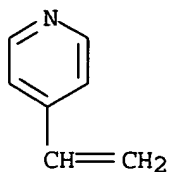
CMF (C7 H7 N)x

CCI PMS

CM 3

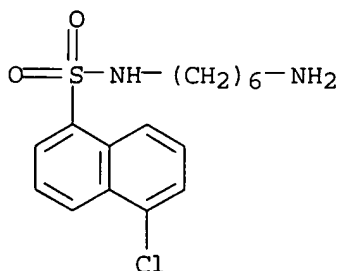
CRN 100-43-6

CMF C7 H7 N



5 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN **65595-90-6** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1-Naphthalenesulfonamide, N-(6-aminohexyl)-5-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN N-(6-Aminoethyl)-5-chloro-1-naphthalenesulfonamide
CN W 7
CN W7 (pharmaceutical)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C16 H21 Cl N2 O2 S
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IPA, MEDLINE, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

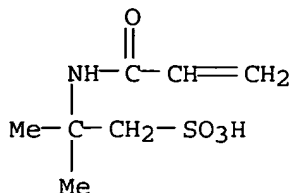
486 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
7 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
486 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN **54640-82-3** REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, polymer with 2-propenenitrile (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2-Propenenitrile, polymer with 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonic acid (9CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid-acrylonitrile copolymer
CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid-acrylonitrile copolymer
MF (C7 H13 N O4 S . C3 H3 N)x
CI PMS
PCT Polyacrylic
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CSCHEM, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,

CM 1

CRN 15214-89-8

CMF C7 H13 N O4 S



CM 2

CRN 107-13-1

CMF C3 H3 N



30 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 4 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 30 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

RN 51121-85-8 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, polymer
 with ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Benzene, ethenyl-, polymer with 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-
 propanesulfonic acid (9CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid-styrene copolymer

CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid-styrene polymer

CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid-styrene copolymer

CN Styrene-2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid copolymer

CN Styrene-2-acrylamido-2-methylpropylsulfonic acid copolymer

MF (C8 H8 . C7 H13 N O4 S)x

CI PMS, COM

PCT Polyacrylic, Polystyrene

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, IFICDB, IFIPAT,
 IFIUDB, MSDS-OHS, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

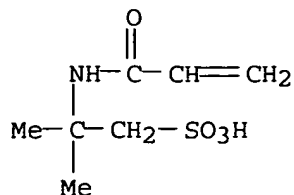
Other Sources: DSL**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

CM 1

CRN 15214-89-8

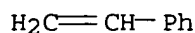
CMF C7 H13 N O4 S



CM 2

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



****PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT****

76 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 2 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 76 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

RN 27119-07-9 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, homopolymer
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methyl-, polymers (8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 2-Acrylamido-2,2-dimethylethanesulfonic acid polymer

CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid homopolymer

CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid polymer

CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid homopolymer

CN 2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid polymer

CN 2-Acryloylamino-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid homopolymer

CN AMPS homopolymer

CN Aron A 12SL

CN Clariant 2000

CN HSP 1180

CN PAM 001

CN Poly(2-acrylamide-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid)

CN Poly(2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid)

CN Poly(2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-sulfopropane)

CN Poly(2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid)

CN Polymer 2000

CN Rheothik 80-11

CN TBAS-Q homopolymer

DR 60474-89-7, 88528-38-5, 201849-71-0, 201849-72-1, 201849-73-2, 201849-74-3

MF (C7 H13 N O4 S)x

CI PMS, COM

PCT Polyacrylic

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN,
 CSCHEM, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, IFICDB, IFIPAT,
 IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2,
 USPATFULL

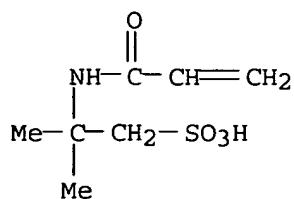
Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

CM 1

CRN 15214-89-8

CMF C7 H13 N O4 S



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

713 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

78 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

714 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

RN **26795-32-4** REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN Benzene, 1-methoxy-4-(1E)-1-propenyl-, (E)-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Anisole, p-propenyl-, (E)-, polymers (8CI)

CN Benzene, 1-methoxy-4-(1-propenyl)-, (E)-, homopolymer

OTHER NAMES:

CN Poly(trans-anethole)

FS STEREOSEARCH

MF (C₁₀ H₁₂ O)_x

CI PMS

PCT Polystyrene

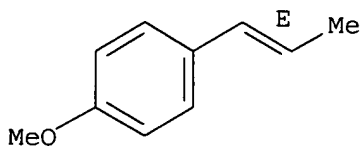
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

CM 1

CRN 4180-23-8

CMF C₁₀ H₁₂ O

Double bond geometry as shown.



45 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

33 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

45 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

RN **26101-52-0** REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN Ethenesulfonic acid, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Ethenesulfonic acid, polymers (8CI)

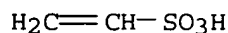
OTHER NAMES:

CN Ethylenesulfonic acid polymer

CN Poly(ethenesulfonic acid)
 CN Poly(ethylenesulfonic acid)
 CN Poly(vinylsulfonic acid)
 CN PVS
 CN Vinylsulfonic acid homopolymer
 CN Vinylsulfonic acid polymer
 MF (C2 H4 O3 S)x
 CI PMS, COM
 PCT Polyvinyl
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,
 MEDLINE, PHAR, PIRA, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL

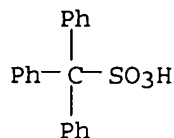
 CM 1

 CRN 1184-84-5
 CMF C2 H4 O3 S



629 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 55 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 631 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 10139-74-9 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
 CN Benzenemethanesulfonic acid, α,α -diphenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Methanesulfonic acid, triphenyl- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI)
 MF C19 H16 O3 S
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, GMELIN*, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

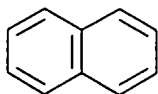
7 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 7 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 9017-33-8 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
 CN Naphthalenesulfonic acid, polymer with formaldehyde (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Formaldehyde, polymer with naphthalenesulfonic acid (9CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN Arkotan
 CN Belloid SFD
 CN Cements Melcrete
 CN CFR 2L

CN Formaldehyde-naphthalenesulfonic acid copolymer
 CN Formaldehyde-naphthalenesulfonic acid polymer
 CN Formalin-naphthalenesulfonic acid polymer
 CN Leukanol
 CN Levelon PHL
 CN Melcrete 500F
 CN Naphthalenesulfonic acid-formaldehyde copolymer
 CN Naphthalenesulfonic acid-formaldehyde polymer
 CN Naphthalenesulfonic acid-formaldehyde resin
 CN NFU
 CN Nopcosant
 CN Pionin A 45L
 CN Sikament 210
 CN Silfix N
 CN Tamol NH
 CN VNIIZh 30-03
 DR 121870-61-9, 124861-30-9, 103780-12-7, 37248-22-9, 138636-80-3,
 73157-81-0, 78362-11-5
 MF (C10 H8 O3 S . C H2 O)x
 CI PMS, COM
 PCT Polyether, Polyether formed, Polyother
 LC STN Files: BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN,
 IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, PROMT, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL,
 VTB
 Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

CM 1

CRN 25155-19-5
 CMF C10 H8 O3 S
 CCI IDS



D1-SO₃H

CM 2

CRN 50-00-0
 CMF C H2 O

H₂C=O

969 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 115 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 970 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 8068-05-1 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
 CN Lignin, alkali (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN Alkali lignin
 CN Alkali soluble lignin

CN Curan
 CN Curan (lignin)
 CN Curan 100
 CN Curan 27-11
 CN Eucalin
 CN Indulin A
 CN Indulin AG
 CN Indulin AT
 CN Indulin AT 1369
 CN Indulin ATR
 CN KL 2
 CN KL 2 (binder)
 CN KL 88
 CN Kraft lignin
 CN Lignac 15SP
 CN Lignin, kraft
 CN Lignin, soda
 CN Lignin, sulfate
 CN Meadol MRM
 CN PC 940C
 CN Reax 27
 CN Reax 39
 CN Soda lignin
 CN Sulfate lignin
 CN Sulphate lignin
 CN Tomlinite
 DR 37225-42-6
 MF Unspecified
 CI PMS, COM, MAN
 PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST,
 CIN, CSCHEM, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT,
 TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1641 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 235 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 1646 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN **8062-15-5** REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
 CN Lignosulfonic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN Ameribond 2X
 CN Borresperse 3A
 CN HR 6L
 CN HR 7
 CN Indulin SN
 CN Lignin, sulfite
 CN Ligninsulfonate
 CN Ligninsulfonic acid
 CN Lignosulfate
 CN Lignosulfonate
 CN LST 7
 CN Poly(lignosulfonic acid)
 CN Protektol W
 CN Sanex C
 CN Sulfite lignin

CN Sulfolignin
CN Sulfonic acids, ligno
CN Sulfonyllignin
CN Vanilex HW
CN Wafex SR
DR 58318-45-9
MF Unspecified
CI PMS, COM, MAN
PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS,
CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,
MEDLINE, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, TULSA,
USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**
(*Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

5415 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
2441 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
5418 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 6994-45-2 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1-Tetradecanesulfonic acid, sodium salt (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Sodium myristylsulfonate
DR 163883-59-8
MF C14 H30 O3 S . Na
CI COM
LC STN Files: ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST,
CSCHM, IFICDB, IFIUDB, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
CRN (7314-37-6)

HO₃S- (CH₂)₁₃-Me

● Na

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

201 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
201 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
11 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 588-59-0 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN Benzene, 1,1'-(1,2-ethenediyl)bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Stilbene (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN β-Phenylstyrene
CN 1,1'-(1,2-Ethenediyl)bis[benzene]
CN 1,2-Diphenylethene
CN 1,2-Diphenylethylene
CN Bibenzal

CN Bibenzylidene
 FS 3D CONCORD
 MF C14 H12
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DETHERM*, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VTB
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

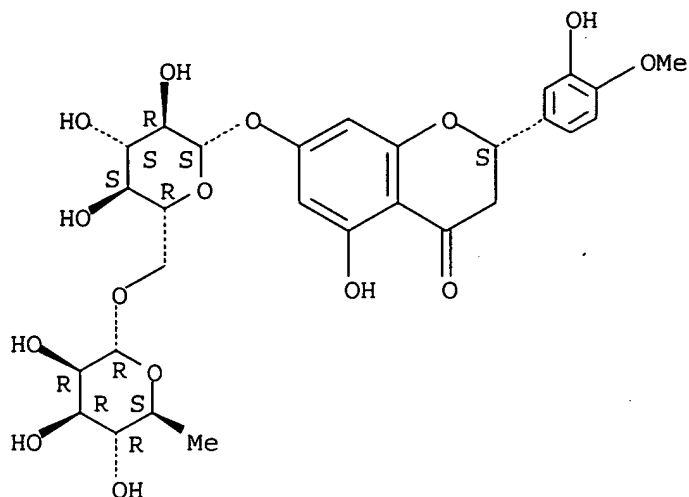
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PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

3497 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 591 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 3504 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 520-26-3 REGISTRY
 ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
 CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 7-[[6-O-(6-deoxy- α -L-mannopyranosyl)- β -D-glucopyranosyl]oxy]-2,3-dihydro-5-hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-, (2S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 7-[[6-O-(6-deoxy- α -L-mannopyranosyl)- β -D-glucopyranosyl]oxy]-2,3-dihydro-5-hydroxy-2-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)-, (S)-
 CN Flavanone, 3',5,7-trihydroxy-4'-methoxy-, 7-(6-O- α -L-rhamnosyl-D-glucoside) (7CI)
 CN Hesperidin (8CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN Cirantin
 CN Hesperetin 7-rhamnoglucoside
 CN Hesperetin 7-rutinoside
 CN Hesperidine
 CN Hesperidoside
 CN Hesperitin 7-rutinosid
 CN NSC 44184
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 DR 16643-24-6, 17654-22-7, 15512-51-3, 28283-75-2, 30927-97-0, 32737-61-4, 106904-63-6
 MF C28 H34 O15
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1714 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 74 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 1718 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

RN 103-65-1 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN Benzene, propyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 1-Phenylpropane

CN 1-Propylbenzene

CN Isocumene

CN n-Propylbenzene

CN NSC 16941

CN Propylbenzene

FS 3D CONCORD

DR 74296-31-4

MF C9 H12

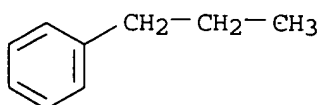
CI COM

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPAT, ENCOMPAT2, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPATFULL, VTB

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

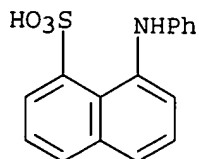


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

5075 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

50 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
5088 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 19 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 82-76-8 REGISTRY
ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984
CN 1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 8-(phenylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 1-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 8-anilino- (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1-(Phenylamino)-8-naphthalenesulfonic acid
CN 1-Anilino-8-naphthalenesulfonic acid
CN 8-(Phenylamino)-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid
CN 8-Anilino-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid
CN ANS
CN ANS (fluorescent probe)
CN NSC 1746
CN Peri acid, phenyl-
CN Phenyl peri acid
DR 54784-66-6
MF C16 H13 N O3 S
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD,
CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CSChem, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT,
IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER,
USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1351 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
58 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
1353 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> sel rn name 8, 7, 6, 4
E20 THROUGH E49 ASSIGNED

=> fil hcapl

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	41.22	141.09
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-14.25

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:58:23 ON 01 FEB 2006

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 1 Feb 2006 VOL 144 ISS 6
FILE LAST UPDATED: 31 Jan 2006 (20060131/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s e20-49

2635 "AMPS"/BI
102503 "HOMOPOLYMER"/BI
11286 "HOMOPOLYMERS"/BI
110908 "HOMOPOLYMER"/BI
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998 "ARON"/BI
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2 "POLIES"/BI
657538 "POLY"/BI
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2306 "ACRYLAMIDES"/BI

50120 "ACRYLAMIDE"/BI
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 8624088 "2"/BI
 2038 "METHYLPROPANESULFONIC"/BI
 4094502 "ACID"/BI
 1508860 "ACIDS"/BI
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 (("ACID" OR "ACIDS")/BI)
 12 "POLY(2-ACRYLAMIDE-2-METHYLPROPANESULFONIC ACID)"/BI
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 10238 "MES"/BI
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 1536884 "METHYL"/BI
 (("METHYL" OR "ME")/BI)
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 2657 "PROPANESULFONIC"/BI
 4094502 "ACID"/BI
 1508860 "ACIDS"/BI
 4580871 "ACID"/BI
 (("ACID" OR "ACIDS")/BI)
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 (("METHYL" OR "METHYLS")/BI)
 901600 "ME"/BI
 10238 "MES"/BI
 907914 "ME"/BI
 (("ME" OR "MES")/BI)
 1536884 "METHYL"/BI
 (("METHYL" OR "ME")/BI)
 8540280 "1"/BI
 13 "SULFOPROPANE"/BI
 2 "POLY(2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYL-1-SULFOPROPANE)"/BI
 (("POLY" (W) "2" (W) "ACRYLAMIDO" (W) "2" (W) "METHYL" (W) "1" (W) "SULFOPROPANE")/BI)
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 2 "POLIES"/BI
 657538 "POLY"/BI
 (("POLY" OR "POLIES")/BI)
 5256154 "4"/BI
 15214 "VINYLPIRIDINE"/BI
 888 "VINYLPIRIDINES"/BI
 15358 "VINYLPIRIDINE"/BI
 (("VINYLPIRIDINE" OR "VINYLPIRIDINES")/BI)
 2379404 "P"/BI
 15908 "TOLUENESULFONATE"/BI
 1480 "TOLUENESULFONATES"/BI
 16502 "TOLUENESULFONATE"/BI
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 858279 "POLYMERS"/BI
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 6 "RHEOTHIK"/BI
 942300 "80"/BI
 906539 "11"/BI
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 186191 "COPOLYMERS"/BI
 628204 "COPOLYMER"/BI
 (("COPOLYMER" OR "COPOLYMERS")/BI)
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 (("STYRENE" OR "STYRENES")/BI)
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 4777 "ACRYLAMIDO"/BI

8624088 "2"/BI
 26 "METHYLPROPYLSULFONIC"/BI
 4094502 "ACID"/BI
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 (("COPOLYMER" OR "COPOLYMERS")/BI)
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 (("HOMOPOLYMER" OR "HOMOPOLYMERS")/BI)
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 (("TBAS" (W) "Q" (W) "HOMOPOLYMER")/BI)
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 (("ME" OR "MES")/BI)
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 (("METHYL" OR "ME")/BI)
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 (("METHYL" OR "METHYLS")/BI)
 901600 "ME"/BI
 10238 "MES"/BI
 907914 "ME"/BI
 (("ME" OR "MES")/BI)
 1536884 "METHYL"/BI
 (("METHYL" OR "ME")/BI)
 8540280 "1"/BI
 2657 "PROPANESULFONIC"/BI
 4094502 "ACID"/BI
 1508860 "ACIDS"/BI

4580871 "ACID"/BI
 (("ACID" OR "ACIDS")/BI)
 1045718 "POLYMER"/BI
 858279 "POLYMERS"/BI
 1413682 "POLYMER"/BI
 (("POLYMER" OR "POLYMERS")/BI)
 26 "2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANESULFONIC ACID POLYMER"/BI
 (("2" (W) "ACRYLAMIDO" (W) "2" (W) "METHYL" (W) "1" (W) "PROPANESULFONIC"
 (W) "ACID" (W) "POLYMER")/BI)
 8624088 "2"/BI
 4777 "ACRYLAMIDO"/BI
 8624088 "2"/BI
 953440 "METHYL"/BI
 653 "METHYLS"/BI
 953838 "METHYL"/BI
 (("METHYL" OR "METHYLS")/BI)
 901600 "ME"/BI
 10238 "MES"/BI
 907914 "ME"/BI
 (("ME" OR "MES")/BI)
 1536884 "METHYL"/BI
 (("METHYL" OR "ME")/BI)
 8540280 "1"/BI
 2657 "PROPANESULFONIC"/BI
 4094502 "ACID"/BI
 1508860 "ACIDS"/BI
 4580871 "ACID"/BI
 (("ACID" OR "ACIDS")/BI)
 89316 "ACRYLONITRILE"/BI
 968 "ACRYLONITRILES"/BI
 89581 "ACRYLONITRILE"/BI
 (("ACRYLONITRILE" OR "ACRYLONITRILES")/BI)
 579381 "COPOLYMER"/BI
 186191 "COPOLYMERS"/BI
 628204 "COPOLYMER"/BI
 (("COPOLYMER" OR "COPOLYMERS")/BI)
 4 "2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANESULFONIC ACID-ACRYLONITRILE
 COPOLYMER"/BI
 (("2" (W) "ACRYLAMIDO" (W) "2" (W) "METHYL" (W) "1" (W) "PROPANESULFONIC"
 (W) "ACID" (W) "ACRYLONITRILE" (W) "COPOLYMER")/BI)
 8624088 "2"/BI
 4777 "ACRYLAMIDO"/BI
 8624088 "2"/BI
 953440 "METHYL"/BI
 653 "METHYLS"/BI
 953838 "METHYL"/BI
 (("METHYL" OR "METHYLS")/BI)
 901600 "ME"/BI
 10238 "MES"/BI
 907914 "ME"/BI
 (("ME" OR "MES")/BI)
 1536884 "METHYL"/BI
 (("METHYL" OR "ME")/BI)
 8540280 "1"/BI
 2657 "PROPANESULFONIC"/BI
 4094502 "ACID"/BI
 1508860 "ACIDS"/BI
 4580871 "ACID"/BI
 (("ACID" OR "ACIDS")/BI)
 274343 "STYRENE"/BI
 4446 "STYRENES"/BI
 275429 "STYRENE"/BI
 (("STYRENE" OR "STYRENES")/BI)
 579381 "COPOLYMER"/BI

186191 "COPOLYMERS"/BI
 628204 "COPOLYMER"/BI
 (("COPOLYMER" OR "COPOLYMERS")/BI)
 2 "2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANESULFONIC ACID-STYRENE COPOLYMER"
 /BI
 (("2" (W) "ACRYLAMIDO" (W) "2" (W) "METHYL" (W) "1" (W) "PROPANESULFONIC"
 (W) "ACID" (W) "STYRENE" (W) "COPOLYMER")/BI)
 8624088 "2"/BI
 4777 "ACRYLAMIDO"/BI
 8624088 "2"/BI
 953440 "METHYL"/BI
 653 "METHYLS"/BI
 953838 "METHYL"/BI
 (("METHYL" OR "METHYLS")/BI)
 901600 "ME"/BI
 10238 "MES"/BI
 907914 "ME"/BI
 (("ME" OR "MES")/BI)
 1536884 "METHYL"/BI
 (("METHYL" OR "ME")/BI)
 8540280 "1"/BI
 2657 "PROPANESULFONIC"/BI
 4094502 "ACID"/BI
 1508860 "ACIDS"/BI
 4580871 "ACID"/BI
 (("ACID" OR "ACIDS")/BI)
 274343 "STYRENE"/BI
 4446 "STYRENES"/BI
 275429 "STYRENE"/BI
 (("STYRENE" OR "STYRENES")/BI)
 1045718 "POLYMER"/BI
 858279 "POLYMERS"/BI
 1413682 "POLYMER"/BI
 (("POLYMER" OR "POLYMERS")/BI)
 0 "2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANESULFONIC ACID-STYRENE POLYMER"/B
 I
 (("2" (W) "ACRYLAMIDO" (W) "2" (W) "METHYL" (W) "1" (W) "PROPANESULFONIC"
 (W) "ACID" (W) "STYRENE" (W) "POLYMER")/BI)
 8624088 "2"/BI
 4777 "ACRYLAMIDO"/BI
 8624088 "2"/BI
 2038 "METHYLPROPANESULFONIC"/BI
 4094502 "ACID"/BI
 1508860 "ACIDS"/BI
 4580871 "ACID"/BI
 (("ACID" OR "ACIDS")/BI)
 102503 "HOMOPOLYMER"/BI
 11286 "HOMOPOLYMERS"/BI
 110908 "HOMOPOLYMER"/BI
 (("HOMOPOLYMER" OR "HOMOPOLYMERS")/BI)
 60 "2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYLPROPANESULFONIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER"/BI
 (("2" (W) "ACRYLAMIDO" (W) "2" (W) "METHYLPROPANESULFONIC" (W) "ACID" (W)
 (W) "HOMOPOLYMER")/BI)
 8624088 "2"/BI
 4777 "ACRYLAMIDO"/BI
 8624088 "2"/BI
 2038 "METHYLPROPANESULFONIC"/BI
 4094502 "ACID"/BI
 1508860 "ACIDS"/BI
 4580871 "ACID"/BI
 (("ACID" OR "ACIDS")/BI)
 1045718 "POLYMER"/BI
 858279 "POLYMERS"/BI
 1413682 "POLYMER"/BI

("POLYMER" OR "POLYMERS")/BI)
 100 "2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYLPROPANESULFONIC ACID POLYMER"/BI
 (("2" (W) "ACRYLAMIDO" (W) "2" (W) "METHYLPROPANESULFONIC" (W) "ACID" (W) "POLYMER")/BI)
 8624088 "2"/BI
 4777 "ACRYLAMIDO"/BI
 8624088 "2"/BI
 2038 "METHYLPROPANESULFONIC"/BI
 4094502 "ACID"/BI
 1508860 "ACIDS"/BI
 4580871 "ACID"/BI
 (("ACID" OR "ACIDS")/BI)
 89316 "ACRYLONITRILE"/BI
 968 "ACRYLONITRILES"/BI
 89581 "ACRYLONITRILE"/BI
 (("ACRYLONITRILE" OR "ACRYLONITRILES")/BI)
 579381 "COPOLYMER"/BI
 186191 "COPOLYMERS"/BI
 628204 "COPOLYMER"/BI
 (("COPOLYMER" OR "COPOLYMERS")/BI)
 8 "2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYLPROPANESULFONIC ACID-ACRYLONITRILE COPOLYMER"/BI
 (("2" (W) "ACRYLAMIDO" (W) "2" (W) "METHYLPROPANESULFONIC" (W) "ACID" (W) "ACRYLONITRILE" (W) "COPOLYMER")/BI)
 8624088 "2"/BI
 4777 "ACRYLAMIDO"/BI
 8624088 "2"/BI
 2038 "METHYLPROPANESULFONIC"/BI
 4094502 "ACID"/BI
 1508860 "ACIDS"/BI
 4580871 "ACID"/BI
 (("ACID" OR "ACIDS")/BI)
 274343 "STYRENE"/BI
 4446 "STYRENES"/BI
 275429 "STYRENE"/BI
 (("STYRENE" OR "STYRENES")/BI)
 579381 "COPOLYMER"/BI
 186191 "COPOLYMERS"/BI
 628204 "COPOLYMER"/BI
 (("COPOLYMER" OR "COPOLYMERS")/BI)
 36 "2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYLPROPANESULFONIC ACID-STYRENE COPOLYMER"/BI
 (("2" (W) "ACRYLAMIDO" (W) "2" (W) "METHYLPROPANESULFONIC" (W) "ACID" (W) "STYRENE" (W) "COPOLYMER")/BI)
 8624088 "2"/BI
 4777 "ACRYLAMIDO"/BI
 8624088 "2"/BI
 8624088 "2"/BI
 14 "DIMETHYLETHANESULFONIC"/BI
 4094502 "ACID"/BI
 1508860 "ACIDS"/BI
 4580871 "ACID"/BI
 (("ACID" OR "ACIDS")/BI)
 1045718 "POLYMER"/BI
 858279 "POLYMERS"/BI
 1413682 "POLYMER"/BI
 (("POLYMER" OR "POLYMERS")/BI)
 2 "2-ACRYLAMIDO-2,2-DIMETHYLETHANESULFONIC ACID POLYMER"/BI
 (("2" (W) "ACRYLAMIDO" (W) "2" (W) "2" (W) "DIMETHYLETHANESULFONIC" (W) "ACID" (W) "POLYMER")/BI)
 8624088 "2"/BI
 247 "ACRYLOYLAMINO"/BI
 8624088 "2"/BI
 2038 "METHYLPROPANESULFONIC"/BI
 4094502 "ACID"/BI

1508860 "ACIDS"/BI
 4580871 "ACID"/BI
 (("ACID" OR "ACIDS")/BI)
 102503 "HOMOPOLYMER"/BI
 11286 "HOMOPOLYMERS"/BI
 110908 "HOMOPOLYMER"/BI
 (("HOMOPOLYMER" OR "HOMOPOLYMERS")/BI)
 1 "2-ACRYLOYLAMINO-2-METHYLPROPANESULFONIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER"/BI
 (("2" (W) "ACRYLOYLAMINO" (W) "2" (W) "METHYLPROPANESULFONIC" (W) "ACID" (W) "HOMOPOLYMER")/BI)
 714 27119-07-9/BI
 76 51121-85-8/BI
 30 54640-82-3/BI
 5 79975-37-4/BI
 L8 989 ("AMPS HOMOPOLYMER"/BI OR "ARON A 12SL"/BI OR "CLARIANT 2000"/BI OR "HSP 1180"/BI OR "PAM 001"/BI OR "POLY(2-ACRYLAMIDE-2-METHYLPROPANESULFONIC ACID)"/BI OR "POLY(2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANESULFONIC ACID)"/BI OR "POLY(2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYL-1-SULFOPROPANESULFONIC ACID)"/BI OR "POLY(2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYLPROPANESULFONIC ACID)"/BI OR "POLY(4-VINYLPYRIDINE) P-TOLUENESULFONATE"/BI OR "POLYMER 2000"/BI OR "RHEOTHIK 80-11"/BI OR "STYRENE-2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYLPROPANESULFONIC ACID COPOLYMER"/BI OR "STYRENE-2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYLPROPANESULFONIC ACID COPOLYMER"/BI OR "TBAS-Q HOMOPOLYMER"/BI OR "2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANESULFONIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER"/BI OR "2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANESULFONIC ACID POLYMER"/BI OR "2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANESULFONIC ACID-ACRYLONITRILE COPOLYMER"/BI OR "2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANESULFONIC ACID-STYRENE COPOLYMER"/BI OR "2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANESULFONIC ACID-STYRENE POLYMER"/BI OR "2-ACRYLAMIDO-2-METHYLPROPANESULFONIC ACID HOMOPOLYMER"/BI OR "2-ACR

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 19:46:11 ON 01 FEB 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:46:18 ON 01 FEB 2006

L1 0 S POLYANETHOLESULFONIC ACID/CN
 L2 379 S LIGNOSULFONIC ACID
 L3 1 S LIGNOSULFONIC ACID/CN
 SEL RN NAME

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:47:29 ON 01 FEB 2006

L4 12505 S E1-22
 L5 85819 S SPERM? OR CONTRACEPT?
 L6 14 S L4 AND L5
 DEL SEL
 SEL RN 4

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:53:21 ON 01 FEB 2006

L7 19 S E1-19
 SEL RN NAME 8, 7, 6, 4

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:58:23 ON 01 FEB 2006

L8 989 S E20-49

=> s l8 and l5

L9 1 L8 AND L5

=> d

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:551175 HCAPLUS
 DN 139:106471
 TI Sulfonated compounds as barrier **contraceptives**

IN Cherr, Gary N.; Salinas, Edward R.
 PA The Regents of the University of California, USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003134803	A1	20030717	US 2002-76902	20020213
	WO 2003059197	A2	20030724	WO 2003-US1324	20030114
	WO 2003059197	A3	20040226		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
PRAI	US 2002-349144P	P	20020115		
	US 2002-76902	A	20020213		

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	11.26	152.35
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-14.25

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES
 STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 20:00:40 ON 01 FEB 2006